TION. The accompanying letter, from a careful student of political economy and social science, as these subjects exist in the countries of the Old Worl I, ascribes the distress and impoverishment of the German Empire to a too rapid increase in population. The aunual rate of increase in Germany is stated to be equal to 4 per cent of the total population, against only 2-6 per cent in France. To remedy the evils of overerowding all departments of industry, recourse is had to wholesale emigration, which decreases the National wealth even more rapidly than it lessens the number of inhabitants. Accordingly, Germany is financially embarrassed, while France, despite the payment of an immense war inden nity, enjoys a high degree of financial and industrial presperity. Sociologists in Germany are locking toward legislation which shall regulate the increase of population as the only solution of the problem. Their views and theories are presented in the letter.

THE HIGH BIRTH RATE IN GERMANY. NATIONAL IMPOVERISHMENT CAUSED BY WHOLE-CONSEQUENT EVILS-LEGAL REGULATION OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The same conditions exist now in Germany which in the latter part of the eighteenth century in England led Malthus to write his famous "Theory of Population." and brought about such a now disputes the fundamental principles of the Malthe meantime Germans are looking with envious ported to be happy and presperous; the financial condition of the country brilliant, and the yearly increasing surplus of receipts over expenditures. It had been supposed that the payment of five milliards of france by France to Germany, as war indemnification, would nearly ruin the former country, while it enriched the latter. Since it has been discovered that it was to do neither the one nor the other, people have not ceased to inquire into the disappointment of Germany and the happy sur-

The latest explanation of these phenomena has been found in the rapid increase of population in Germany and in the emigration which results there-Frenchmen and Germans appear to have

by their laber, in addition to whatever capital they take with them. We in America value an able-hodied enigrant at about \$1,000, but our gain is another's loss. Some country has undergone the expense of educating and bringing him up. This expense is considerable. Dr. Engel, the head of the Prussian Statistical Bureau, calculated some filteen years ago the cost of bringing up a member of the lower classes to the fifteenth year at 2,250 now bearing so heavily on the resonances of the club are Thomas B. The members of the club are Thomas B. Carke, George P. Merrill, Benjamin Shep and Grake in K. and including the motocoscolors for the respective guests.

The members of the club are Thomas B. Carke, George P. Merrill, Benjamin Shep and House the control of the wealthier nation would ultimately conquer, and Germans are now beginning to understand what he meant. It looks as if wealthy France might confidence in the capability of the respective guests.

The members of the club are Thomas B. Laugford, George B. Alexander, Douglas Holister, William H. Buflum, Edward S. Bowlend, William E. Johnson, Thomas H. Laugford, George B. Alexander, Carke, George P. Merrill, Benjamin Shep and House guests.

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The dand black ins, and including the following the club are thou of the lower classes to the fifteenth year at 2,250 marks, or about \$500. Dr. Fabri thinks that the latter. figure should now be raised to 3,000 marks, or nearly \$750, on account of increased cost of caucation and the decrease in the value of money. After relatively to Germany by her slower increase of the affectably year a return is made for the expense population. The number of births in Germany undergone in feeding, clothing, sheltering and edu-each year is equal to about 4 per cent of the popucating the rising generation. Some of the emi-grants are sufficiently advanced in years to have repaid part or all the debt due to the nation, so to speak, and others are children still under fifteen. the number of births in Germany ought to be only Making due allowance for both of these factors, Dr. Fabri estimates the loss to Germany on each emigrant at an average of not less than 2,000 marks. or nearly \$500. Germany has sent out 3,500,000 emigrants during the last sixty years, the greater part during the last thirty years. The loss to Germany in bringing up these emigrants, only to send them away, has been seven nulliards of marks. Investigations made by the Commissioners of Emi-

us to estimate the capital in money and valuables

France paid to Germany as war indemnification.

MOTIVES FOR EXPATRIATION.

What is the cause of this emigration and consequent less to Germany ! In earlier times political or religious oppression drove away from their native land strong, vigorous, and intelligent men of firm moral convictions. No civilized country now citizens, nor do we receive the benefits which might accrue to us from their presence. It must never be forgotten that the men who made America great and powerful came originally from very different classes from those now sending their hundreds of thousands to us. Other reasons for emigration, which near be called individual ones, are love or burden of military service, and the desire to better one's economic condition. The latter is now the chief psychological cause of emigration. The motives leading to emigration were formerly to a great extent of an ideal nature, and the class of emigrants such as could be affected by ideal considerations. The motives now leading to emigration are chiefly of a material nature, and the class of emigrants such as cannot easily be moved by other than uniterial considerations. But, as has been pointed out, there must be a general and universal law underlying the individual motives. They all existed before the present Massenauswanderung, or emigration by masses, as the Germans call it. Cheap transportation is only a condition, not a cause; it exists for France as well (as Germany, but does not lead to extensive emigration from the former country. Only one cause can be given, and that is the rapid increase of population which has taken place during the present century among the German becople. Emigration is forced upon many Germans as a dire alternative to starvation. . As the population of France increases less rapidly than wealth, Frenchmen are not obliged to break the ties connecting them with their native

The anxiety felt in Germany in regard to the increasing population has led to a careful computation of the rate of increase, the results of which computation appear in the Imperial Handbook of Statistics for the year 1880. It seems that notwithstanding emigration, the population of Prussia has increased during the years 1816-64 from 10.35 millions to 19.26 millions. Up to 1875, inclusive, the population, including only that part of Prussia ch belonged to her before the annexations of

1866, had increased to 21.23 millions, i. e., 105 per cent in sixty years. During the seven years 1872 78, the yearly excess of births over deaths in the German Empire was 542,000. At the present rate of increase the population of Germany would double before the next century was half completed. All thoughtful Germans are asking, what are we going to do about it? As the supply of labor and business competition increase, wages and business profits-already distressingly low-must fall, unless the demand for labor increase in like proportion. and the most sanguine car discover no reason to hope that this will be the case. The alternative is poverty and emigration, or a slower rate of increase of population. Dr. Fabri has deduced the following law from a consideration of the various elements involved: An emigration of masses massenanswanderung) corresponding 'pretty nearly to the difference between the increase of demand for labor and the increase of population, is an economic necessity for Germany.

EVILS OF OVER-POPULATION. The present population of Germany presses closely on the means of subsistence. Many a strong man who would be only too glad to labor for 25 cents a day, seeks work in vain. The townships (gemeinden) and cities throughout all Germany are financially embarrassed, chiefly on account of the expense of providing for the poor. The middle and higher classes are also affected. Parents everywhere are anxiously asking, what shall we do with our boys? what shall we do with our girls? The requirements exacted from those who would SALV EMIGRATION-OVER-POPULATION AND ITS enter the civil service or the military service as officers, are severe and daily becoming severer, but the supply of qualified candidates is too great for the demand. In commerce there is little opening for young men even of superior ability. Noble efforts have been made to open up to women new ways of gaining a livelihood, but the competition with the stronger sex is everywhere so sharp that wide acceptance of his doctrines. Like produces great progress has not been made. It seems to be like. Malthusianism is becoming very popular in | necessary to look the matter squarely in the face all parts of Germany. It would be difficult to and acknowledge that Germany has quite as large a name a single prominent German economist who population now as she needs; that some districts, now disputes the fundamental principles of the Malas those of Upper Silesia, are already over-population. thusian theory. Even among the common people it lated. What do we mean by over-population? is becoming known and accepted. Misery and Over-population exists when the people of a councrime are shown by accurate statistics to be in- try or district are unable to gain means of living in creasing in a fearful proportion. During the last a manner which is necessary and desirable for decade crimes punishable by law have increased | those in their stage of culture, whatever that may over 200 per cent. The Government itself is be- be. If civilized people are reduced to living like coming embarrassed. The budgets of Prassia and | cattle on account of the pressure of population, they the other separate States, as well as those of the furnish an example of over-population, even though Empire, exhibit continually increasing deficits. In they may not starve. In Upper Silesia the people are so reduced that the least disturbance of the eyes toward France. The French people are re- natural course of events, a little too much rain, a triffe too little, or the failure of any crop, brings them t the verge of starvation. Year after year budgets surprising everybody with a constantly | heart-rending appeals are made to State and private charity What is to be done about it? Preventive measures against increase of population have been argued by some. Dr. Fabri advocates a legal restraint upon the liberty of marriage, so as to prevent too early and imprudent marriages; and it is to these that the celebrated Dr. Engel traces the

distress of the communes or parishes. The experience of Upper Silesia has an interesting and important beating upon the theory of populaion advocated by Herbert Spencer and Henry Carey. Both held that the tendency to increase of population diminished naturally as a country becomes older and population denser, i. c., that the supply was come to this concinsion simultaneously, and both self-regulating, and corresponded to the needs o

M. Bertiilon has recently given us some highly in lation, or 1,600,000. In France the number of births is equal only to 2.6 per cent of the population. According to the ratio existing in France, 1,040,000, but this is exceeded, as we have seen, by 560,000. According to statistical average, 143,500 of these 560,000 attain the age of twenty. If we follow French statisticians, we must put the cost of bringing up each one of these 343,500 at 1,000 frames; and the total cost at 4,000 times 343,500, or 1,376,000,000 francs. Germany's higher rate of increase of population costs her yearly one and one-third milliards of francs more than the cost would be at the French rate. If the gration in New-York, and by Germans, would lead population of France Increased as rapidly as that of Germany, she would be obliged to bear yearly the taken away from Germany by each emigrant at not expense of bringing up to the twentieth year an less than 450 marks, say #112. If this loss is additional population of 310,000, or 1,240,000,000 added, the total loss sustained by Germany during franes. France saves at present and capitalizes the last sixty years, and by far the greater share this one and one-fourth milliards of francs; this during the last thirty years, is over nine milliards of marks; considerably more than twice the sum saving in four years is considerable enough to pay the war indemnification received by Germany. The slower increase in population in France is not due to a smaller number of marriages, but to smaller families. As regards marriage, there is no other country in Europe which is in so desirable a con dition as France. In proportion to population marriages are more frequent in France than in Germakes the mistake of forcibly expelling its best many and the parties marry younger, both of which circumstances are fortunate for France, physically and morally. All statistics, those of German as well as French writers, show a relatively far greater amount of conjugal happiness in France than in Germany, whether regard be nad to frequency of marriage, to divorce, illegitimate children, length of married life, or age and condition of adventure and wandering, the fear of war, the those contracting marriage, etc. The smaller number of births to a marriage makes it possible tor a greater number to marry. The problem upon which social scientists in Germany are now working is to discover some means of inducing the people of Germany to practice the same prudence and toresight in regard to marriage, as the French do; or to diminish the increase of population by less costly measures than emigration. KICHARD T. ELY. measures than emigration. New-York, Dec. 8, 1880.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- The United States steamship Galena left the Portsmouth, Va., Navy Yard last evening for the purpose of taking in powder paratory to going to sea. Commodore Stephen P. Quack-enbush has been ordered to command the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.; Commodore Thomas S. Phelpe to command the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to command the Navy Yard, Nare Island, Ca.; Captum S. R. Franklin to special duty with the Bureau of Equipment and recruiting; Leutenant Willard H. Bronson, Ensign Charles B. T. Moore and Midshipman Valentine S. Neison to examination for promotion; Master Julius C. Freeman to temporary duty in the Hydrographic Office. Commodore E. R. Calboun has been detached from the command of the Navy Yard at Mare Island placed on waiting orders; Captain George E. Belknap from the Navy Yard at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders.

Belkunp from the Navy Yard at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders.

Leave of absence for six months has been granted Lieutenant E. H. Lentz, with permission to leave the United States and apply for an extension; and one month to Commander J. B. Coghian from January 3.

Several leaves of absence have been granted.

Lieutenant-Commander John C. Kennell has resigned, to take effect December 31.

Gunner George Strian was been detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and placed on the retired list from December 15.

Surgeon Stephen D. Kennedy, Assistant-Surgeon A. G. Cabell and Lieutenant Chapman D. Todd, sentenced to domissal, have been restored to duty from the 15th inst.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IMPOSING UPON A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN. HEATED BY AN OLD MAN WHO ADVERTISED FOR A PARTNER.

The following advertisement was published September 28: "\$300.—A young man wanted who will invest the acove amount in a profitable business—\$12 weekly salary and security for money. Call on or address 'Jones,' 15 Centre-st." The advertisement was answered in person by a young Englishman who had just come to this country, and who had in his possession about \$700, which he was anxious to invest in business. He was met by a man about seventy years of age, who said he was "Jones," and was about to embark in the produce business and desired the services of an active young man who would attend to the indoor business. He also said that the money invested would be secured by a mortgage on some property in Newbusiness and desired the services of an address young man who would attend to the indoor business. He also said that the money invested would be secured by a mortzage on some property in New-Jersey. The young man said that he was not familiar with the produce business, and was afraid be would not said. He was assured that it did not make the slightest difference, and that with a few weeks' close attention to business he would learn all that was necessary. A partnership agreement was then drawn up between Thomas Brogo, of No. 328 East Fourteenth-st., and Abraham B. Ford (Jones), of No. 22 Honry-st. Brooklyn, whereby the former was to advance \$300, while the latter would contribute his valuable services and experience. Brogh paid Ford the money and received the mortgage as seenity. He was conducted to the place of business at No. 427 Fludson-st., where the slock in trade consisted of about four barrels of apples and a number of empty barrels and oxes.

Brogh continued in the employment of Ford for five weeks and received exactly \$14 in money. When called upon to pay the weekly sum agreed on Ford said he had purchased a large quantity of apples and was daily expecting them. The apples never cane, and one morning last month Brogh was astonished to find the store locked and a sign of "To let" on the door. He immediately consinted a lawyer, who advised him to foreclose the mortgage, which upon investigation proved to be worthless. Brogo next sought the aid of the police, and Thursday night Ford was captured by Detective Flanagan, of the Charles-st, police. He was atraigned before Justice Mergan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Ford said that he had invested the mortgage and press the charge of swinding against the aid for the police, and Thursday night Ford was captured by Detective Flanagan, of the Charles-st, police. He was atraigned before Justice Mergan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Ford said that he had my set of the mortgage and press the charge of swinding against law of th obliged to give up business. He was remanded until to-day, when Brogh's lawyer will produce the mortgage and press the charge of swindling against him. Brogh said that a young man named Patrick McKerney, of No. 214 Fast Eignty-fifth-st, had invested \$300 in the same way, but had only received \$2 for two weeks' services. He will also appear to prosecute Ford, who, it is claimed by the police, was arrested for the same offence three years ago, and has served several terms in the State Frison. THE MOTTO CLUB ENTERTAINED.

The members of the Mosto Club were entertained last evening by their chief, Thomas B. Clarke, at his house, No. 203 West Forty-fourth-st. This club his house, No. 203 West Forty-tearth-st. This citib is composed of twelve members, and was organized as a secial and literary society four years ago. In January of each year the regular dinner is held at Delmonico's; in June two or more days are enjoyed in a water party; and in November the "Tea and Talk" is a pleasant feature. At each gattering mottoes or quotations are given by the members. Motto songs are written and sung, speeches and criticisms based upon quotations are made, and the Executive Council is charged with the task of producing appropriate quotations and the task of producing appropriate quotations and mottoes for the evening. The number of members

mottoes for the evening. The number of members is limited to tweive, and the entire absence of cisques may possibly be attributed to the fact that all noid high office from chief to chaplain.

The entertainment last evening was a novel one. The invitations were in imitation of an ancient colonial style. They were written upon a folied sheet of rough-edged antique paper, and bore the words, from the "Merchant of Venice"; "Sir, you are very welcome to our house." The double sheet was tolded twice, the ends slipped together and sended with red wax, bearing the monograph of the hest. Upon the reverse side the address was written, and the ood-looking document, with a two-cent simp attached, self-regulating, and corresponded to the needs of the heart professor of population in the country. The rate of increase of population in Germany shows no tendency to duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, where of all places population active selecting duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, where of all places population active selecting duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, where of all places population active selecting duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, where of all places population active selecting duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, where of all places population active selecting duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, where of all places population active selecting duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, where of all places population active selecting duninish, and in Cipper Silesia, there in continued to the control of the control

A FAIR FOR A HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN. A fair for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital for Children was opened yesterday afternoon in the school room of Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth-st. The committee in charge consisted in part of Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. J. L. Ogden, Mrs. D. B. Ogof Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. J. L. Ogden, Mrs. D. B. Ogden, Mrs. Davenpert, Miss Hoffman, Miss Wilkes, Miss Meyer, Miss Floyd and Miss Ogden. Several tables are arranged on each side of the room, which is decked with flags and banners. One of the tables is devoted to the sale of dressed dolls of all sizes, and dolls' dresses and other wearing spparel. At another toilet and fancy articles of every description made and contributed by ladies of the parish are sold. Other tables are devoted to the sale of Christmas cards, toys, confectionery and parish are soid. Other tables are devoted to the sale of Christmas cards, toys, confectionery and holiday books and stationery. One end of the room has been set apart as a restaurant. The most at-tractive feature of the fair is tota all tables are presided over by bright eyed little girls from twelve to thirteen years of age, assisted by cash girls several years younger. Little girls also wait upon the tables in the restaurant. The fair will continue until 5 p. m. to-day.

VICTIMS OF SMALL-POX.

VICTIMS OF SMALL-POX.

The steamship Italia, with 150 Italian immigrants, among whore small-pox was discovered by the Health Officers at quarantine immediately after the vessels arrival, remained in the Narrows yesterday, and will be detained until the Health Officers think it safe for her to come to the city. In the meantime the Italians, who are dirty, grimy and ill-clid, will be transferred to Hoffman Island, and upon landing will be made to serub one another from head to foot, and then change their clothing. It is thought that this sanitary order for a mutual scrabbing with some and sand will prove a great novelty in the life of these Italians. No additional cases of small-pox have been found on the vessel. The precautions taken by the Health officers to prevent the spread of the disease were the compulsory vaccination of all those on heard, and a thorough funigation and cleaning of the vessel.

There cases of small-pox were discovered in two families at No. 180 Monroe st, yesterday. All the members of one of the families were sent to the

members of one of the families were sent to the Riverside Hospital by the Health Officers as a measure of precaution. A fourth rase was reported from a house in James-st.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A fair has been opened in the Brevoort Building, Fifty-fourth-st, and Third-ave, the profits of which are to be used in building the new Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist. The old church was situated for many years in Fiftieth-st, behind the new Cathedral in Fifth-ave. When the Cathedral was opened the old church was closed, and the paster, the Rev. Father McMahob, was sent to St. Andrew's Church in Duane-st., after the death of Father Curran. The increase of population between Forty-seventh and Suffich-sis., east of Third-ave, was recognized by the Cardinal when be closed the old church, and he therefore decided to establish a new parish within that district. The Rev. James J. church, and he therefore decided to establish a new parish within that district. The Rev. James J. Flood was appointed pastor of the new parish, and he has since purchased five lots at Fifty-lifth-st, and First-ave., where a church is now building, which will be 80 feet wide and 125 feet long.

POLICE BOARD DISCUSSIONS.

POLICE BOARD DISCUSSIONS.

The Police Board held a brief open session yesterday. An anonymous writer sent the street numbers of a batch of policy-shops, which were referred to Superintendent Walling for investigation. A request of the Chief Clerk for the transfer of a patrolman to clerical duty brought on a lengthy discussion. General Smith insisted that the clerical force was too large now and must be reduced. The force was too large now and must be reached. The Board then went into executive session and con-tinued the debate of this and kindred matters for more than an hour. The Commissioners, when the meeting broke up, refused stoutly to disclose the result of their deliberations. It was learned, how-ever, that no steps had been taken toward reorgani-zing any of the branches of the force.

MILLIONS TO ITS CREDIT

Attention was attracted early in the present week to the large credit balances at the Clearing House of the Fourth National Bank. Saturday this bank was a creditor to the amount of \$3,636,000, and Monday it again had a balance in its favor of \$2,619,000. Attracted by these large balances certain prokers applied at the bank for loans, but the requests were refused. Rumors were at once set

afficient that the bank was aiding in an attempt to "lock up" money. It was reported that the Clearing House Committee had seen forced so admonsts the officers of the bank in regard to their centre. No such action, however, has been taken by any of the menagers of the C caring Hense. The back received large sums of money in auteipation of heavy parments, and its balances in the last few days have been on the other side. Thesday it was indebted on balance at the Clearing House to the amount of \$2,284,000; Thursday, of \$2,003,000, and yesterday it was again a debter to the amount of \$4,323,000. Of this sum the checks given in payment of a large blick of Iron Mountain Railroad stock made the greater part.

COUNTERFEITERS IN THE COUETS.

Joseph Senosoth, who was recently arrested with Andrew Yates, in Brooklyn, for circulating counterfeit silver coins, at the time when several other nen were arrested for the same offence in this city, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Benedict, in Brooklyn. Seinsoth pleaded guilty to two counts of selling and one of circulating counterfeit coins. The full penalty for his offence is five years' imprisonment and \$5.000 fine, in view of the fact that this was Sein-oth's first offence, and that he had given valuable information to the Givernment, the entence of three years' imprisonment in the Albany Pemtentiary was impresed on the prisoner. Seinsoth is said to be respectably connected. The decision in the case of Yates has not yet been rendered by Commissioner Allen. COUNTERFEITERS IN THE COURTS.

to the case of lates.

Commissioner Allen.

A man named Henry Lavingston was arraigned some time ago before Judge Benedict, in the Crimmal branch of the United States Circuit Court, on mai branch of the United States Circuit Court, on the charge of having attempted to pass counterfeit \$50 notes of the Broadway National Bank, and Paul McArdle offered himself as Lyungston's bonds-man, swearing that he owned certain real estate in Booklyn. Subsequently secret Service agen's discovered that McArdle did not own the properly as represented, and he was arrested for perjury. Yesterday, before Judge Benetict, he pleased guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Livingston, for whom McArdle perjured himself, has been re-leased.

The jury in the case of George M. Stanley, whose trial for having counterfeit trade dollars in his possession was begun before Jadge Benedict, in the United States Circunt Court, Thursday, disagre d yesterday and was discharged. Stanley was released

on his own recognizance. CRITICIZING CEMETERY MANAGEMENT.

An investigation of the affairs of the Cypress Hill Cemetery Association by a committee of the Assembly has been in progress for some time past. The eighteenth meeting of the committee was held at the office of the secretary of the Cemetery Association vesterday afternoon. The charges of George W. Palmer, of East New-York, against the trustees of the cemetery are chiefly that there have been mismanagement and general incompatency on the part of the superintendents in the discharge of their duties. F. S. Chichester restrict that the grounds were in very bad condition and that the roads were almost impassable. He declared that the continual carclessness of the employes had made the land of the association an eye-side on Long I-land. CRITICIZING CEMETERY MANAGEMENT.

orge W. Church, of this city, testified that in long island.
George W. Church, of this city, testified that in 1872 he went to the superintendent and asked him for the boundary liants of his lot. The superintendent refused to furnish them unless Mr. Church pard all the expenses. In 1878 Mr. Church's son sted, and was buried within the presumed limits of his lef, but the superintendent alterward told him test for corpse was interred out ide of his property and compelled him to remove that great trouble and expense. The cemetery was dispudated in every respect and it was a disgrace that any Christian community should bury dead in it.

Luther R. Marsh testified that he had long been connected with the Cemetery Association as its vice-president and subsequently as a trustee. He had always considered the cemetery to be conducted with great "labor, ingenity and energy," and regarded it as a worthy enterprise throughout. He had neard no complaints of any description except those of Mr. Palmer and his son.

The session was adjourned until next Friday at 2 p. m.

Persons passing through Madison-square lately ave noticed a handsome stone fountain and drink-g-trough for noises on the cast side, near Madisoning-trough for horses on the cast side, near Madisonave, and Twenty-third-st. It was created about
three weeks ago, being a gift to the city by Miss
Olivia Pheips Stokes, daughter of James Stokes, the
bunker, who lives in Madison-ave, a short dinance
above the site of the fountain. Miss Stokes said to
a Third ve reporter, vesterday, that she had tried to
have the knowledge of her gift kentfrom the public,
but without success. "I gave it because I love to
see the horses drink," she said; "not for the sase of
becoming notonous." The architect, wheeler Smith,
drew the phase for the fountain but spring, but the
completions of it has been unexpectedly delayed.
The fountain is eleven feet in height. It has a circompletion of it has been indepeted. It has a car-fular base of Quincy granite, resting on a brick formulation. The superstructure is of Westerly granite, of a triangular scape and handsomely carved. The structure is capped with a finial. On two sides are large stone basins for watering horses, the water jetting through carved dons heads. On the sade next to the sidewalk is a smaller basin, and the sade next to the sidewalk is a smaller basin, and the water poors out of a carved shell for the use of men, women and children. Drivers of horses already generally know the tountain and the horses already to appreciate it. The cost of the fountain was 56,000. It was manufactured at the quarries of the New-Eugland Granite Company in Westerly, R. I. THE ASSAULT ON EX-JUDGE MORRIS.

Ex-Judge Samuel D. Marris, who has nearly re-covered from the brai-hossfult made upon him by James Dunne, the prze-fight r, on November 10, made public yesterday the fact that he went to the restaurant in Cauton-st., where he was assaulted, man part in Cauton-st., where he was assaulted, in answer to a note 'rought by a boy, which was signed with the initials 'S.S.W.'' requesting him to call there. Supposing it was from some client, he told the messenger that he would go. Judge Morris thinks that 'Dunne was in the reaturant when he entered and scated himself, at a table. He also says that McLennan, the proprietor, witnessed the assault and made no interference. McLennan had denied using in the room at the time. Judge Morris is certain that Danne expressed the intention of killing him. He will urge the prosecution of Danne, if he is arrested, in every possible way. The motive of the action of Dunne, about whose character Judge Morris had published a letter, the latter finds in the defeat of the Demoabout whose character Judge Morris had published a letter, the latter finds in the defeat of the Demo-eratic candidates for Coroners, by which Dunne was to lose the position of Coroner's clerk at a salary of \$2,500 a year. Judge Morris claims to have deto lose the position of Coroner's claims to have de-perced Dunne's character in much milder terms than it deserved in the letter calling attention to Dunne's prize-fighting and ballot-box stuffing.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND. A regular meeting of the Eigsteenth Ward Branch of the Irish Land League was held last evening at Academy Hall. Patrick Lamb, the president of the league, peaded. Several new members were elected, and subscriptions were received for remitance to Ireland. A proposition was received from the new members were elected, and sub-scriptions were received for remitiance to Ireland. A proposition was received from the manager of the Standard Theatre that the members of the League should receive a percentage of the amount realized from the special tickets sold by them to witness the play of "Gernkins," which is to be produced at that theatre Monday. The prop-ception was accepted. osition was accepted.

A SCORE OF YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON. A SCORE OF YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON.

Morris Williams, the burgiar who pleaded guilty
of a charge of having entered the house of William
E. Pearson, in Mercer-st., Jersey City, and who
severely injured Mr. Pearson with an iron bar, was
sentenced yesterday by Judge Garretson to twenty
years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison,
at Trenton. "Why did they not hang me?" said
Williams in a bitter tone as he was being led back to

OVERTAKEN ON A TRESTLE. OVERTAKEN ON A TRESTLE.

James Shugaro, of Mill-st., Paterson, N. J., was instantly killed while crossing the high bridge tre-tle of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Raifroad near Paterson. Thursday evening. Shugaro with his wife and chind age six, were overtaken on the trestle by the gravel train. Mrs. Shugaro threw the child down through the timbers twenty feet, and it escaped with a broken arm and minor injuries. The mother also escaped unharmed.

FOUND GUILTY OF A GRAVE CRIME. The trial of Dora Schernikow on the charge of having induced Edizabeth Doll, a young German girl, to take lodgings in a disorderly house at No. 102 Canal-st., and of having detained her there, was concluded yesterday afternoon before Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions. The jury, after an absence of seven minutes, brought in a vertice of guilty. Sentence was deferred to

A FIFTH AVENUE TAILOR SHOP ROBBED. Captain Berghold, of the Twenty-minth Precinct, reported yesterday to Inspector Dilks that thieves had broken into the tailor shop of Ebenezer Stovel, on the second floor of No. 145 Fifth-ave., and stolen livery ciotnes, neckties and handkerchiefs to the value of \$3,000. They entered by means of false keys and escaped unobserved.

TRIED FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. The trial of Adolphus Main, who is charged with having murdered John Smith on the high seas, October 2, was begun before Judge Benedlet in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Both men were sailors on the ship Anna Camp, and it is charged that Main killed Smith with a blow from a belaying-pin.

REVOKING A DEPATMENT ORDER. Considerable satisfaction was expressed by the members of the Produce Exchange yesterday, when information was received that Secretary Sherman had revoked the order of the Treasury Department, issued December 15, 1879, in relation to withholding from publication, for a period not exceeding timely days, statistics relating to merchandise imported and shipped by merchants. The new order

BURSTING OF A CIRCULAR SAW.

ALARMING ACCIDIENT; A KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY.

A singular accident that came near proving fatal to several persons or urred yearerlay foreneon in the kindling-wood factory of John Ettel, at Nos. 529 and 531 West Fitty fifthest. In a one-story brick building contaminar as berrind the machinery for sawing and splitting wood. Mr. Ettel and four boys were at work at 10 scloses, when the large creatar saw at which Mr. Ettel was working burst mit o neces. The pieces were thrown about the shop, and the loys sough refuze ander a wark-bonte in one corner of the building. Mr. Ettel made a fulle effort to chrow off the help that drays be saw, in order to prevent it from becoming cotangied with the shaft. He tailed; the shaft was thrown off its balance and the rapidly-revolving fly-wheel was struck and broken into a dozon fragments, which were flung through the bunding. One piece harrowly assed the frembling boys; abother knocked a big hole in the side of the boulant. The balance was a big hole in the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was a bust of the workers who has been at 1840, and served for three years. He was Sheriff on 1840, and served for three years. He was Sheriff was a big hole in the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was been dead of the region of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was a long through the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was a long through only the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was a long through the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was a long the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was a long through the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was a long the side of the side of the bolist, through when hot water and steam of the long through the side of the side of the side of the si a big note in the side of the boiler, through when hot water and steam poured out. Mr. Ettel was terribly scalded, and the sheat filled with st-am so rapidly thus the boys became panie-stricken and sprang through a window into the yard and ran for

their lives.

A large piece of iron weighing over five pounds was thrown through the wall of the shell high into the air, and landed upon the roof of a live-story tenement-lange 300 feet from the factory. It created through the raters and nearly upset the stove in a room in the fifth story where Mrs. Joseph Bioom was strong with her rafact. So a but my moved strong with her rafact. the lifth story where Mrs. Joseph holom was ting with her infant. Sue had just moved away from the lounge abou which the iron feil. The tenants in the house were greatly alarmed. Mr. Ettel was removed to the Rossveit Hospital. He was the only person who was injured, but two dogs that were running about the shop caught the full force of the stream of hot water and were scalded

GONE WITHOUT SAYING GOOD BYE. David P. Boyd, the best bookkeeper of William Giobon & Co., of No. 121 Frankfinest, disappeared sudarnly Wednesday. The fact was reported to the police of this city and Brooklyn, Mr. Boyd's bothe being at No. 227 V in Brunt-st., Brooklyn, where he has a wife and two candren. Mr. Boyd's books were carefully examined and were found to be correctly bacanced. His wife, whom he left Wednesday morning in apparently good suir its after less were carefully examined and were ional to be correctly becamed. His wife, whom he left Wednesday morning in apparently good spirits, after kissing his two calidren effectionately, was almost distracted at his failure to return home. Her auxiety was reheved yesterday afternoon, nowever, by the amouncement that her husband had taken an outgoing steamer, and was on his way to Ear De. Mr. Gibbon made I quiries at the steamship offices, and learned that a man giving the name and answering the description of the missing man bournt a stateroon licket. For the steamer Butavia, at 1 p. m. Wednesday, Mr. By di had gone out of the office apparently to get his didner, at 12 o'clock that day, and the steamer saited at 2 c. m. His contact and the steamer saited at 2 c. m. His contact and has only lived in this country-stee hast year. He has rwo children from the bolong to us present wife. For the last tew months he has expressed intach concern at not receiving any news from them, and it is that they there has expressed interconcern at not receiving any news from them, and it is at not receiving any news from them, and it is thought that he returned home in coasequence.

The bark Prospero Doge arrived from Amsterdam yesterday having on board Captam Sparks and eight seamen, who were rescued from the American bark Harriet F. Hussey, in mid-ocean, December 4. Captam Sparks stated that his vessel sailed from Pascagonio for Bo ton, with a cargo of lumber, November 11. Stormy weather was encountered until December 2, when a severe harriesine, veering from southwest to northwest, set in, accompanied with very high seas. The vessel spraing aleak and for thrity-six hours the crew worked incessantly at the pumps to keep the vessel affoat. When the Prospero Doge was signed, there noung no hopes of saying the vasel, signals of discress were

were lowered and the crew rescaled. The Hussey was 955-tons burden, and was built and owned by 1. J. Southard & Son, of Richmond, Me.

The steamship Corowall arrived from Bristol yesterday, ending a bois crons voyage. Strong gales and high sens were encountered. A heavy tog privated December 7, and torce days afterward on the Great Banks a large quantity of timber, wreekage and parts of deck-houses of vessels was passed. The long, which sailed from Sanids, November 18, and the Cuty of Lumerick, from London, have not yet arrived at this port.

EXPLANATION OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT. EXPLANATION OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT. In reply to General di Cesnola's reflections on the Park Department for a lack of promptness in remaining the unest that supply the Metropolitan Museum of Art with water, Commissioner Salea H. Wales said vesterday that the delay was due to mistakes made by General di Cesnela himself. In the first piace he had made a mistake in going to the Commissioner of Public Works, and thus had lost a day. Then be had addressed a note to one of the Commissioners, who did not receive it until a late heart, instead of addressing it to the Department, in which case it would have been opened and the matter attended to at once. As soon as the contents of General di Cesnola's note was known a telegram marter stretched to a conce. As soon as the creating of General di Cesnola's noie was known a telegram was immediately sent to Superintendent Hailoran, instructing him to set the plumbers at work repairing the damage. A letter a sing this fact was sent to General di Cesnola Trursday, which he had probably not received when he addressed his componention to fue Trursday. munication to The Terrene.

SERIOUS QUARREL OVER A GAME OF POOL. SERIOUS QUARREL OVER A GAME OF POOL.
Coroner Knox was called vesterday to take the ante-mortem statement of Ernest Pelbam, age twenty-two, at No. 236 East Thirty-aixth-st., where he lay dying from rejucies received in a fight in a liquor shop at No. 461 Third-ave, a week ago. Pelbam stated that he was playing pool for drunks with a track-driver named "Larry," when a quarrel sprang up as to who laid won. The driver beat and kicked him most brutaily. Both were sober, Acting upon this information, the bolice arrested at most Arthur Mahoney, of No. 233 East Twenty-eighth-st., a driver for a Washington Market butcher, who was identified by Pelham as his assulant.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING A PIN. Charles Post, age sixty, of No. 1.519 Broadway, while walking in Forty-seven h-st, near Eighthave, November 30, was robbed of a \$1,500 diaave., November 30, was robbed of a \$1,500 diamond pin by a man who jostied against h.m. The time started to run away and William Brown, of No. 211 West Forty-eighth-st., tried to stop him. The man cut Mr. Brown in the face with a knife and made his escane. His description was given to the police. Thursday night Detective Mularkey, of the Twenty-first Precinct, arrested Peter Febrick, of No. 147 West Thirrieth-st., on the suspicion that he had roobed Mr. Post. In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Febrick was remained.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD L. FORD.

Edward L. Ford, a member of the publishng firm of Fords. Howard & Hubbert, died at his home in Morristown, N. J., Thursday evening. Although only thirty seven years old, Mr. Ford had made a reputation in the publishing trade, in which he had been engaged since boyhood, with the exception of his four years service in the army, when as a captain on the staff of General Birney, he was known as the youngest staff officer in the service. When a boy of tuirteen he entered the employ of what is now the American News Company (then Ress & Tousey. In 1867 the firm of J. B. Ford & Co. was formed, consisting of John B. Ford (the father of the deceased man), John R. Howard. Edward L. Ford, J. H. Puleston, Samuel Wilkeson, and absequently A. K. P. Weich, one of the proprietors of the University Press at Cambridge, Mass. Fords. Howard & Hulbert became the successors of this firm in 1877, John B. and Edward L. Ford, John R. Howard and George S. Hulbert composing the firm. Young Mr. Ford was well-known to his brethren of the trude as a most energetic and indefatigable worker. Early in the history of his firm The Christian Union was established, largely by the efforts of Edward Ford. By enterprise and the application of new devices the circulation of this paper in less than two years was extended to degree never known among religious wacklies. Mr. Ford turned his attention to the improvement of the

decree never known among reagons weekles. Mr. Ford turned his attoution to the improvement of the printing facilities used in his business, and produced a number of investions—principally is the combination of the printing, folding and pasing of newspapers—which were of such value that they were permanently adopted in the building of large presses. R. Hoe & Co. own his patents for the United States.

Mr. Ford devoted aimself particularly to the manufacturing and business departments of publishing. He was a great worker and had the faculty of inspiring industry in others, and it was commonly said among his subordinates that "Captain Ford could get more willing work out of a man than any one eise. At the safe time he was gentle and considerate. A tendency to lung trouble fastened upon him about seven years ago, was still further developed by his constant devotion to business, and for the past few years his faining health made it necessary for thu to seek restoration in other climites; at one time in the South of France, at another in California, and during one year at the Blact feet Agency in Moniana where his father-in-law, John Young, is the foldian Agent. In the lutervals he returned to business hoping that he had regained his health and resuming work with his accustomed vigor. But his exections during the present season proved too much for him, and on returning home from unsiness one day last week he suffered a severe homorrhare, which was followed by another, resulting in his death.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.

Henry R. Worthington died at an early hour preserving morning, at the Everett House, after a short liliness. Mr. Worthington, who was born in 1817, early in life began to devote himself to mechanical ong seering and started in business in 1845 at Ma. 28 Brond-

specifies that f enhance will be granted for the publication of such statistics upon conditions prescribed in previous orders, but in no case will far mane of the shaper or consignee be permitted to be given from the records or the Custom House. engine, used in water works, is the most important of

suichie in the Tombe. Two of New York's later Sperific across durder Shraff Hara. Jo n.J. V. West rv it, was was Sheriff from Junuary 1, 1847, to Japanery 1, 1850, was Under Speriff during S. e. if start's break, and J. mes C. Willest, was was Sheriff ir in Japanery 1, 1850, to Japanery 1, 1850, was one of the depth in

THE GREAT NAED OF MEXICO.

A TALK WITH GENERAL LA GRANGE. WHAT FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION MAY

General O. H. La Grange, ex-Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco, arrived in New-York recently from the Pacific Coast. He has made a visit to Mexico to study the opportunties there for investment, and was asked by a TR BUNK reporter soon after his arrival in this city for his views of the resources of Mexico, He expressed some diffidence in regard to talking on a sub leading journals and the bighest authority." The reporter asked him to state what basis there was for the feat of soffering at the bands of revolutionists, and he related an mesdent that occurred during his month's visit to Sonora, a State in the extreme porthwest. "The fear of revolutionists," be said, was a cu

rent objection to the investment of foreign or umestic capital in Mexico until the administration the revolutionary e defs with his little force in possession of the town of Magnalens, on our way from Tueson to Hermostilo. He was holding the provi and several of the leading citizens under arrest until a loan or contribution of \$10,000 should be furnished. The inhabitants were raising the silver dollars with which to make the fean. Too chief heutenant ordered the mail stage in which we we mission. After waiting somewhat auxiously we sked his pleasure in regard to our detenion, and explained our business. When he learned that our party was composed of America. citizens who had private business with Good. Pesquera, he expressed regret at having detained persons coming to Sonora on business enterprises, He also gave us a letter to use in case of meeting any of his followers. I mention this incident show that even the revolutionists and the brigands have no desire to interfere with American ediz a who go to Sonora. At Hermostilo we met the Governor of the State, Representatives in Courtess, sev eraturmy officers, judges and merchants of the and were a body of men that I think would compare favorably with men of a similar class in one of our own States. All questions relating to the disposition of this people of sonora in regard to Americans coming among them were fully discussed, and the sentiment was generally expressed that the restousion catigates of the State desired to induce Americans to and the min in diveloping its natural resource. The assertion was also made that for those who compil divide the laws of the country investments would be found as says there as in the new States and Terricories of the University and the new States and Terricories of the University and the new States and Terricories of the University and the new States and I think were demonated as be gained who would hereafter be dealt with as such. It was also stated, and I think it was true, that, including the attempted revolutions, there were fewer crumes of violence in the whole Republic of Mexico than in the single Territory of Arizons." compare favorably with men of a studier

whole Republic of Mexico chair is the control of Arizona."

"What are the untural advantages of Senora ?"

"Its climate is finer than any found in Califorata. The great body of the State, except the river valley, is the body of the State, except the river valley, is the body of the State, except the river valley, is the body of the plane, for which purpose, if think, it is hardly equal to the plane of Wyoming and Colorado. Large neries of cittle, however, at maintained on great tracts of torthory. Phot the choice is so much miner than that of our natural pasture had is a great advantage, as the cutil at a in good condition the year round. Near the bases of hand. The valies soft the rivers which blooder is ward the Gulf Coast are exceedingly fertile, and where water is afforded by the rivers for traggation their productiveness in semi-tropical ratios and some beams and officer vegetables would appear in credible to one who has not seen it. At though the oranges, pomegramates and limes are not well cultivated. I found them much superior in quality by the esame fruits in Southern California instead of the few patches planted here and them between those valleys, the valleys much is seen to see the control of the few patches planted here and their patches. told that in yield of sngar it was quite equal, if east superior, to the cape grown in the list of Cubs. The price of labor is very low—\$7 or \$8 a month in silver and twenty-dive of thirty points of comment a week. The people are mostly Indians, or at a mixet race, docide, fairly industrious and not difficult to control, but unenterprising and with actions to stimulate them to gain more than the bareat necessaries of life. They appear to be easily gnobel by the low whites among them, who live upon the profits of their histor, without any great effort on their own pair.

"To want extent is mining carried on in Sonora?" "To want extent is mining carried on in Sonoral"
There are many mineral veros in the State, and
in these is usually found a large amount of bose
metal with precious metals. The mines I saw were
worked in the most primitive manuer, the ore being
brought to the surface to rawhide sacks on the
backs of the Indians, who do the greater part of the brought to the surface to have backs of the Indians, who do the greater part of the labor in the mines. A strap passes over the forehead of the miner, holding the sack on his shoulders. The ore is carried up ladders made by netches cut in podes, or little pathways made by cutting notches in the footwall in the mines. Only the richer ord will pay for such primitive methods even with the cheap labor employed there. The building of radvices will invite the settlement of these rich valies by enterprising white men, and will bring in the line of radways a population which will not only greatly increase the prometiveness of the lands, but by the payment of increased wages to the native population will enable them to purchase manufactured articles and commodities besides the more necessaries of life. In that way a traffic will be built up which cannot fail to furnish business and reasonable profits to these railroads. Among the intelligent whites I met in Sonora I didn't find any indication of as much prejudice against American citiz as coming among them for business purposes as I have

whites I met in Bonora I didn't find any indication of as much prejudice against American citizens coming among them for business purposes as I have discovered among citizens of the United States against those of one section of country entering another section for like purposes."

General LaGrange added that in addition to the sugarcane a very fine quality of cotton was produced in the lower valleys, and tobacco, equal in value to that of Havana, was grown in many favored spots in the State. All supplies for mining and agricultural purposes and material for the construction, equipment and repairs of rairroads were admitted free of dity in accordance with the terms conceded to the several companies. The great want of Mexico has been means of communication. There were few good wagon roads, no water-courses affording transportation and no railroads to speak of. The Sonora Railway, now building from Guaymas to El Paso, would be completed to Hermosello early next summer. The road passed up the valley of Sonora and would connect with the Ateknason, Topeka and Santa Fe as rapidly as the wors could be carried oo. The Apaches, who had terrorized the whole southern portion of Arizona and Northern Sonora and were subdied only in the last four years, are now entirely under the control of the troops. The opening up of Mexico would furnish a market for American manufactures, particularly agricultural implements and railway equipments, and afford a cheap and abundant source of supply for tropical and semi-tropical products, for which millions of dollars in bullion and specie are now sent abroad annually. sent abroad annually.

CHARGED WITH FORGING.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Jus, tice Murray, James D. Otts, alias Edward Nash age forty-four, was brought up on remand on a charge of forging an indersement on a check on the Importers and Traders' National Bank for \$114. drawn by B. Lowenstein & Brother, of Mempiss, Tenn., and No. 123 Courch-st. this city, in favor of S. B. & E. Nash, of No. 62 High-st., Beston. Edward B. Patch, elerk of the Windsor Hotel, made affidiavis to the effect that the casek was presented to him for the purpose of deposit, and that an advance of \$10 was saked upon it. Ball in \$2,000 was required to many the saked upon it.